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CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD A
FLORA OF NEVADA. NO. 3.

ACERACEAE OF NEVADA

by

C. H. MULLER

November 1, 1940.

Issued by

The Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Work Projects Administration of Nevada,
Projects, O. P. 65-2-04-13, W. P. 653;
O. P. 165-2-04-21, W. P. 752.

Collaborator

University of Nevada.

Address all queries concerning this publication to the Division
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ACERACEAE OF NEVADA

By C. H. Muller

Shrubs or trees with leaves opposite, simple or 3- to 5-foliolate and no stipules. Flowers perfect or unisexual, borne in racemes or fascicles. Calyx divided into 4 to 5 or rarely 6 to 9 lobes; petals as many or lacking. Stamens 4 to 9, borne on the disk or hypogynous. Pistil with a 2-lobed and 2-celled ovary and 2 styles. Fruit of 2 united samaras, the wings elongate.

One genus in our range.

1. ACER L. Maple.

KEY TO SPECIES

1. Leaves simple.

2. Leaves reniform to orbicular, with 5 coarsely toothed lobes and rounded sinuses.

3. Leaves 5 to 10 cm. broad, inflorescence 4 cm. long.

2. A. grandidentatum.

3. Leaves 10 to 20 cm. broad or broader, inflorescence 10 to 15 cm. long - - - - - 1. A. macrophyllum.

2. Leaves broadly cordate to reniform, with 3 finely toothed lobes and acute sinuses - - - - 3. A. glabrum.

1. Leaves 3- or 5-foliolate.

4. Leaves palmately 3-foliolate, samaras divergent.

3. A. glabrum.

4. Leaves pinnately 3- to 5-foliolate, samaras convergent.

4. A. Negundo var. interius.

1. ACER MACROPHYLLUM Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. 1: 267. 1814.

Leaves roundish in outline, 3- or 5-lobed with deep, rather acute sinuses reaching two-thirds to the base; petioles 6 to 18 cm. long and, at least on most of the leaves, 1.5 to 2.5 mm. thick; inflorescence a raceme-like thyrsse, many-flowered; samara body hispid.

Sierra Nevada; probably in Washoe County. This species is common on the Pacific slope of the mountains from southern California to Alaska, and it very likely may be found on the east slope of the Sierra in Washoe County, Nevada.

2. ACER GRANDIDENTATUM Nutt. in Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. Amer. 1: 247.

1838.

Leaves 5 to 10 cm. broad, the lobes round-toothed, petioles 2 to 8 cm. long, scarcely 1 mm. thick; pedicels about 2 to 3 cm. long; samara glabrous, the wings about 3 cm. long, constricted at the base.

Eastern Nevada: This common Rocky Mountain species occurs in Utah and Idaho and might be expected at the greater elevations of adjacent Nevada. One collection without definite

locality was made on the Wheeler Expedition.

3. ACER GLABRUM Torr., Ann. Lyc. N. Y. 2: 172. 1828.

A. tripartitum Nutt. in Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. Amer. 1: 247.

1838.

A. diffusum Greene, Pittonia 5: 2. 1902.

Leaves 2 to 5 cm. broad, 3-lobed, the lobes acutely fine-serrate, if 3-foliolate, the leaflets palmate and sessile; petioles 1 to 3 or rarely 6 cm. long; pedicels 0.75 to 1.5 cm. long; samara wings about 2 cm. long, broad at the base.

Western Nevada: Douglas, Ormsby, and Washoe Counties.

4. ACER NEGUNDO VAR. INTERIUS (Britton) Sarg., Bot. Gaz. 67: 239.

1919.

A. interius Britton, N. Amer. Trees 655. f. 608. 1908.

A. Kingii Britton, l.c., p. 656.

Leaves 6 to 11 cm. long (exclusive of the petiole), leaflets subentire, toothed, lobed, or palmately 3-parted to base, petiolulate, the terminal petiolule 2 to several times as long as the lateral ones.

Eastern Nevada?: Occurs in Utah. This tree is cultivated as a shade tree in various parts of Nevada and probably is native in the East.

